

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW MARITIME FLY BELONGING TO THE
FAMILY SCATOMYZIDES, FALLEN.

BY R. H. MEADE.

The following Dipteron occupies a position intermediate between those in the genera *Scatophaga* and *Cordylura*. It has the elongated horny proboscis with the numerous vibrissæ, of the species in the former genus, and the sub-cylindrical, incurved, clubbed male abdomen of those in the latter.

I propose to place it in a new genus, which I shall call *Ceratinostoma*. Schiner describes a new *Cordylura* (*lurida*), which, from his account, should also be placed in the new genus.

CERATINOSTOMA, *g. n.*

Gen. ch.—*Caput modice latum; oculi sub-rotundi, genas ne longe tegenti; antennæ breves, truncatæ, epistoma distantes; arista tenuis, plumata, articulo secundo producto, et spissato; setæ orales plures; proboscis elongata, acuminata, cornea; palpi longi, filiformes, sub-clavati. Thorax ellipticus. Abdomen 6-annulatum, mare sub-cylindricum, fusiforme, apice incurvato clavato, feminâ sub-ovatum, ano acuto. Scutellum 4-spinosum. Alæ abdomine longiores. Pedes validi, tibiis setosis. Corpus parce pilosum.*

C. MARITIMUM, *sp. n.*

Plumbeo-nigricans opacum, thorace olivario-fusco pollinoso, sub-striato; palpis pallidis, breviter nigro-setosis; proboscide nigro-picea; pedibus plumbeis, tibiis posticis intus villosis, tarsis omnibus subtus fulvo-hirtis. Long., ♂ et ♀, 8 mm.

Head: eyes rather small, oval, widely and nearly equally separated in both sexes; frontal stripe black, having a brownish tinge on the vertex, and being velvety black in both sexes in front over the antennæ; face extending somewhat obliquely backwards; epistome but little prominent; cheeks extending below the eyes, having their front part, together with the face, of a silvery-white colour with blue reflections; hinder part of the cheeks, with the occiput, bluish-black, clothed with soft tawny hairs; frontal bristles extending in a single row along each side of the frontal stripe, from the vertex to the base of the antennæ; those in the posterior half of each row turning outwards, and those in the front half inwards; oral setæ rather short, six to eight in number on each side; antennæ black, the first joint abbreviated, the second somewhat elongated, having a reddish-brown or grey tinge, with white reflections on the distal margin, and armed with short black bristles; the third joint oblong, rounded or blunt at the end, and about one and a half times as long as the second; arista short and mostly somewhat geniculated, the first joint abbreviated, the second two or three times longer than the first, and together with it considerably thickened and clothed with short pubescence; the third joint slender, four or five times longer than the two others together, feathered with yellowish hairs

of moderate length along its basal half, and having the distal half or apex bare; proboscis pendulous, rather longer than the depth of the head, pitchy-black, horny, with the apex pointed in front, and having two small lips turned backwards. Palpi clavate, nearly as long as the proboscis, whitish-yellow, clothed with short black bristles, and long soft tawny hairs. Thorax of a dull lead or slate colour, somewhat arched, having a distinct transverse suture, and clothed on the dorsum with short thick tomentum of an olive or tea-green colour, which is arranged in irregular shaped but symmetrical patches, broken at the suture; leaving a central longitudinal pale stripe and a pale spot on each shoulder; there are only a few fine setæ on the dorsum, but a number of shortish strong spines irregularly distributed on the sides. Scutellum slate coloured, with some olive-green tomentum on the sides and apex; having four long setæ and numerous short black hairs. Abdomen oblong-ovate (spindle shaped), and sub-cylindrical in the male, with the apex incurved and thickly clubbed, the hypopygium being large and furnished in front with two black, horny, pointed processes; in the female oval, and pointed at the extremity; it is of an uniform dull leaden colour in both sexes, immaculate, and almost smooth, having only a few minute black hairs on the surface; there are six segments, the first is very short, and so closely joined to the second, that they look like a single long one; the third, fourth and fifth are nearly equal in length, and so is the sixth in the female, in the male it is globose and partly incurved; in some specimens the posterior edges of the segments have a pale yellow tinge. Wings rather long, of a pale yellowish-brown colour, with black veins; the third and fourth longitudinal veins diverge gradually from each other from the site of the internal transverse to the apex of the wing, which is placed almost in the centre between their points; the internal transverse vein is situated a little beyond the point of termination of the second branch of the first longitudinal, and considerably beyond the middle of the discoidal cell; the external transverse is straight and upright, placed nearly one-third nearer to the internal transverse than to the extremity of the fourth longitudinal; the costal vein is very slightly ciliated and without spine. Alulets small, white, with yellowish-brown margins, and ciliated with long pale yellow hairs. Halteres with brown stiles, and yellowish-white knobs. Legs of a uniform slate-grey colour, with large whitish pulvilli and long black claws; the tibiæ are all armed with numerous long bristles in both sexes, but the coxæ and femora are almost destitute of setæ; the front surfaces of the fore coxæ, and the under-surfaces of the mesosternum (triangular plate between the fore and middle coxæ), as well as those of the hind coxæ, are clothed with tufts of soft yellow hairs; the fore-legs have the femora somewhat thickened, and furnished with short soft yellow hairs on their under-surfaces, mixed with short black ones, which also cover their outer and upper sides; the tibiæ have four or five long bristles projecting from the distal halves of their under-surfaces; their outer sides and extremities are also armed with a number of spines; the middle of the inner and under-surfaces is also clothed with short adpressed golden-yellow hairs, which extend along the whole under-surfaces of the tarsi; the middle legs have the femora almost smooth, the tibiæ armed with a few spines or bristles; and the tarsi similarly but more shortly clothed with yellow hairs than in the other legs; the hind-legs have the femora clothed with short soft yellow hairs on their under-surfaces, and have a few short black spines along their upper and outer sides, which are also covered with short black hairs; the tibiæ are somewhat curved, are

furnished along their inner surfaces in both sexes with soft black hairs of moderate lengths, and are armed on their outer sides and ends with long black spines; the inner extremities of the tibiæ, and under-surfaces of tarsi, are clothed like the other tarsi with golden hairs.

This interesting fly seems to be widely distributed on the British coast, but is of rare occurrence. It lives among the remains of sea weed and other marine rejectamenta above high water mark. The first specimens I saw were kindly sent to me for identification by Mr. W. H. Harris of Cardiff,* who captured them on the Welsh coast, in September, 1884. He found another pair near Cardiff this last summer (1885), and also a single specimen at Ilfracombe in July. I captured a pair myself (♂ & ♀) at Douglas, Isle of Man, on June 20th, 1885, in company with numerous specimens of *Fucellia fucorum*, *Scatina litorea*, and other marine flies; but though I searched carefully on many subsequent days, I never met with another individual.

Bradford, Yorks. :
November, 1885.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF *LYCÆNIDÆ*.

BY HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.E.S.

IOLAUS SILARUS, *n. sp.*

♂. Above. Primaries brilliant purple-blue, with the apex, costal and posterior margin black. Secondaries bicaudate, brilliant blue, with the costal margin broadly, and the posterior margin narrowly, black. The lobe, with a black margin, reddish-carmine, shaded with violet. A black patch between the sub-median nervure and the 3rd median nervule containing a small indistinct red spot, also a small black spot between the 2nd and 3rd median nervule containing an indistinct red spot. Under-side glossy white, posterior-wing with a distinct sub-marginal straight red linear band running from above the apex into a red spot between the 2nd and 3rd median nervules. The lobe red, shaded with violet, and a black spot. There is also an irregular broken black line above the lobe, extending to the 2nd median nervule.

♀. Above. Primaries violet-blue, whitish at the junction of the 2nd and 3rd median nervules with the median nervure. The apex, costal and posterior margin greyish-black. Secondaries violet-blue, with the apex, costal and posterior margin greyish-black, crossed beyond the middle by an irregular black band, bordered between the sub-median nervure and the 2nd median nervule with brick-red. The lobe reddish-carmine.

Antennæ black. Palpi black above, white below. Legs white.

Expanse, ♂, 1½ in.; ♀, 1⅔ in.

Hab.: Delagoa Bay, East Africa. Mus. Druce.

This species is allied to *I. Julus*, Hew., from which it may be easily distinguished by the unbroken linear band on the under-side of the secondaries, and the spotless white of the primaries in both sexes.

* The author of some interesting papers, with excellent illustrations, upon the *teeth* of flies, published in "Science Gossip."